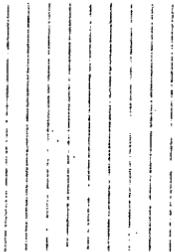




CONCISE
DICTIONARY OF

BIOMEDICINE
AND
MOLECULAR
BIOLOGY



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tol triphosphate, a sugar
e of calcium from the

zyme that catalyzes the
phosphate to inositol
phosphate.

itol hexaphosphate.

tein of primosome in-

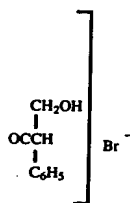
Substance used as
gnosis.

OH

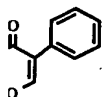
$\text{HN}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

ed from dry root of
as a cathartic agent.

lwt 412) A broncho-
gent.



A calcium regulator.

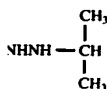


n antidepressant.



$\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

An antidepressant.



An antiprotozoal agent.

$(\text{CH}_3)_2$

Ipronizid (mol wt 179) An antidepressant and
inhibitor for monoamine oxidase.



IPTG Abbreviation for isopropylthiogalactoside,
a gratuitous inducer for *lac* operon.

IR Abbreviation for 1. infrared and 2. inverted
repeat.

IRA Abbreviation for immunoradiometric assay.

I-region The region in the H-2 major histocom-
patibility complex of mouse that contains genes
that encode class II antigens, antigens responsible
for regulating immune responses.

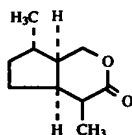
Ir-genes Immune regulatory genes or immune
response genes located within the I-region of the
histocompatibility complex of the mouse.

Iridium (Ir) A chemical element with atomic
weight 199, valence 1, 3, and 4.

Iridochooroiditis Inflammation of both iris and
vascular coat of the eyeball.

Iridocyclitis Inflammation of iris and ciliary body
of the eye.

Iridomyrmecin (mol wt 168) An antibacterial
agent.



Iridoviridae A family of double-stranded DNA
enveloped viruses that infect mammals, fishes, and
insects.

Iris The circular contracting disc situated between
the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.

Iritis Inflammation of the iris.

Iron (Fe) A chemical element with atomic weight
56, valence 2- and 3.

Iron Bacteria Bacteria capable of depositing ox-
ides or hydroxides of iron or magnesium.

Iron Binding Protein Protein capable of bind-
ing iron, e.g., transferrin.

Iron Deficiency Anemia Anemia caused by lack
of iron.

Iron Dextran A substance used for treatment of
iron deficiency anemia.

Iron Protoporphyrin IX A form of heme found
in hemoglobin and cytochromes b, c, and c₁.

Iron Response Element A mRNA nucleotide
sequence involved in mediating iron-dependent
translation of ferritin mRNA and iron-dependent
destabilization of transferrin receptor mRNA.

Iron-Sulfur Cluster The prosthetic groups of
iron-sulfur protein. The two common types of iron-
sulfur clusters are 2Fe-2S and 4Fe-4S.

Iron-Sulfur Protein Protein that contains iron
and sulfur atoms that are complexed with cysteine
groups of the protein and serves as an electron
carrier in the electron transport chain, e.g., ferre-
doxin.

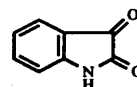
Irradiation Exposure to a beam of ionizing or
electromagnetic radiation.

Irreversible Inhibition Covalent binding of an
inhibitor to an enzyme that cause permanent inac-
tivation.

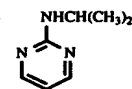
Irreversible Inhibitor Molecule that covalently
binds to an enzyme and causes irreversible loss of
catalytic activity.

IS Abbreviation for insertion sequence.

Isatin (mol wt 147) A chromatographic spray
reagent for amino acids.



Isaxonine (mol wt 137) A neurotropic agent that
promotes neurite out-growth that has been used for
treatment of peripheral neuropathies.



Ischemia (Ischaemia) Inadequate blood flow in
the tissue characterized by pain and organ dysfunc-
tion.

Isepamicin (mol wt 570) A semisynthetic de-
rivative of antibiotic gentamicin.

